

Damiano Princess

Research supervisor: Tetyana Drakokhrust

Candidate of Law Sciences, Associate Professor

Language tutor: Nataliia Sobetska,

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Ternopil National Economic University

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, WHEN IT COMES TO PLAY

Justice is a key prerequisite for lasting peace. International justice can contribute to long-term peace, stability and equitable development in post-conflict societies. With the increasing of crimes within the jurisdiction of the international criminal court, the international criminal court has been established as an individual body to tackle such crimes for instance crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide and crime aggression which are a threat to the international community.

It is of importance to begin by reaffirming the rightful and important role of the international criminal court in the management of issues affecting international peace and security. In quest of more just and equitable international order the international criminal court investigate and where warranted trials individuals charged with the gravest crimes of concern to international community. Such a situation might arise where proceedings are unduly delayed or are intended to shield individuals from their criminal responsibility. This is known as the principle of complementarity, under which priority is given to national systems. States retain primary responsibility for trying the perpetrators of the most serious of crimes. In short, the ICC does not undermine national sovereignty, as it is a court of last resort. The Rome Statute of the ICC contains many safeguards to prevent politically motivated cases. For example, any investigation initiated by the ICC prosecutor will first have to be approved by the Pre-Trial Chamber. Further, all indictments will require confirmation by the Pre-Trial Chamber, which examines the evidence supporting the indictment before issuing it. And the accused and any concerned countries will have an opportunity to challenge the indictment during confirmation hearings before the Pre-Trial Chamber.

The ICC prosecutor and ICC judges are subject to rigorous scrutiny before they are elected and appointed to the Court. The treaty establishes strict criteria for the selection of the prosecutor and the judges, requiring experts whose reputation, moral character and independence are not in question.

Recognizing that there are existing and emerging threats and challenges that continue to frustrate individuals and collective efforts to attain international peace. The United Nations General Assembly recognized the need for a permanent international court to deal with the kinds of atrocities of most heinous crimes committed during conflicts marked the 20th century. The international criminal court was then established by the Roman Statute of the ICC in 1998 and began its sitting on the July 1st 2002 after 60 countries had ratified the Roman Statute.

Bringing about adjustments or settlement of international disputes or situations by peaceful means is very appropriate, the ICC plays a role to trial individuals and to hold such persons accountable for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as whole.

In the maintenance of international peace, the international criminal court comes into play more often when the war crimes are committed. Beyond deploying adequate resources to manage such crimes, it is important to address their underlying causes. A comprehensive approach focusing on such crimes the international criminal court deals with the prohibited acts like intentionally directed attacks against the civilian population, intentionally directed attacks against buildings dedicated to religion and education, taking of hostage as well as torture.

The international criminal court and the international community as a whole is concerned by clear and growing evidence of crimes against humanity. The issues of crimes against humanity have been undeniable been a global challenge over decades. The international criminal court has faced setbacks, and as human rights crises marked by international crimes continue to proliferate, its mandate has proven to be both more needed and more daunting than its founders envisioned. To be effective, the court and its member countries will need to rise to the challenge. The International criminal court plays an important role in dealing with the individuals which are accountable for such crimes. Taking into an account the crimes that the International criminal court has dealt with for example Georgia focusing on

alleged crimes against humanity in the context of an international armed conflict 1st July and 10th of October 2008. It has behooved the international criminal court that in a world raven by lawless violence it demonstrated that people need not to stand by helplessly and witness atrocities without bringing the perpetrators to justice. The international criminal court works on bringing about justice to the crimes committed against humanity

Jurisdiction for the 2010 international criminal court warrant against Sudan's president Omar al-Bashir, which gave the international criminal court its 1st genocide charge comes from UNSC resolutions 1893. Evidently international court has been working on genocide crimes moreover looking at Ukraine – Russia conflict of 2014. However, the international criminal court exercises its jurisdiction over genocide crimes that are committed in different states.

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Guilty persons serve their prison sentence in a state in the court from a list of states which have indicated to the international criminal court their willingness to accept convicted persons. The conduction of imprisonment is governed by the law of the state of enforcement and must be consistent with widely accepted international treaty standards governing the treatment of prisoners.

Taking into an account the international criminal court's role in promoting justice I conclude by reaffirming that the court comes into play when individuals commit crimes which are within the court's jurisdiction. In the interest of justice, peace and fairness the international criminal court

is urged to continue to deal with cases affecting international peace and security. Moreover, the international criminal court normally only investigates crimes that were committed in member countries and crimes that the United Nations security council wants the international criminal court to investigate.

References:

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Anna Diakiv

Research supervisor: Svitlana Lepekh

Candidate of Law Sciences, Associate Professor

Language tutor: Valentyna Maksymuk

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

INVALIDITY OF TRANSACTIONS: NOTION, TYPES, LEGAL CONSEQUENCES

Transactions play an important role in the civil law: almost every action of a person is a transaction – a legal ground for the origin, alteration and termination of civil legal relationships. The invalidity of transactions is a fundamental component of the institute of transactions. It is regulated by Chapter 16 of the Civil Code of Ukraine. The term ‘*transaction*’ is a novelty of the Civil Code of Ukraine, adopted on January 16, 2003. In Article 202 it is defined as ‘*an action of a person aimed at acquisition, changing or termination of civil rights and obligations*’. The same legal phenomenon